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# The People's Korea

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# 60% of Japan Population Favors Korea Reunion as in Its Interests

「朝鮮統一世界会議」成功のための
緊急中央行動

Japanese democratic people of all walks of life staged on Nov. 14 a demonstration in front of the foreign ministry office in Tokyo, strongly demanding the unconditional permission of the entry of the DPRK guests and other foreign delegates to the 2nd world conference for Korean reunion.

**(Related articles on page 2)**

The 2nd world conference for the reunification of Korea is definetely going to be held on Nov. 27-29 as scheduled.

Part of the worldwide movement, the public here in this country is expressing a greater support for the reunification of Korea.

As of Nov. 8, 1,128 local self-government bodies here, comprising 72 million people, roughly more than 60% of the whole population of Japan, adopted resolutions supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and demanding the Japanese government change its policy toward Korea.

Among them are 22 prefectural assemblies such as Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yamaguchi, Niigata, Miyagi, Kochi and Saitama. Prominent are four prefectural assemblies of the traditionally conservative Shikoku districts—Ehime, Tokushima, Kagawa and Kochi—which unanimously approved resolutions supporting the Korea's independent, peaceful reunification.

The resolutions adopted (1) oppose the freezed division of "two Koreas" and call for a fundamental change in the policy of the Japanese government toward Korea; (2) object to the provocative acts of unleashing nuclear war in Korea; (3) demand the full diplomatic relations with the DPRK; (4) urge the Japanese government to help the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The resolution unanimously adopted on Oct. 13 at a regular Metropolitan Assembly session said: The maintenance of peace on the Korean Peninsula is urgent and important for the security and prosperity of Japan and Asia as a whole.

Recalling that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea completely accords with the aspirations of the Japanese people, the Tokyo assembly statement urged the Japanese government to take appropriate measures for accelerating the reunification.

Japan's 115-membered progressive mayors association on Aug. 25 adopted a resolution, supporting the 2nd world conference for Korea's reunification.

Criticizing the dubious relations between south Korea and Japan, the progressive mayors said in the resolution that they will do their best to preserve the peace and democracy of Japan by rendering the support to and solidarity with the efforts of the Korean people to bring about the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The committees to promote the 2nd world conference, formed in various places of this country, are now organizing vigorous activities.

The committees involve many Japanese from political parties, democratic and social organizations and labour unions.

These facts testify to the ever-increasing public support for the three principles and five-point policy for the reunification of Korea set forth by the DPRK Government.

In other words the Japanese people, who love peace and democracy, clearly expressed their will to back up the Korean people in their efforts for the reunification of Korea as they consider the Korean problem to be a problem affecting the peace of Asia and of Japan.

In spite of these public demands, the Japanese government is taking a most ill-advised attitude as it is refusing to give visas to those overseas delegates planning to visit Tokyo to participate in the conference. The Japanese government insisted that the proposed conference is "against the national interests of Japan" and "although the Japanese citizens are free to criticize their own government's policy, the foreigners should not be allowed to do so while staying in this country."

The Japanese government said the entry of the foreign delegates will be permitted on condition that they refrain from making statements critical of the U.S., south Korea or the UN troops stationed in south Korea.

The Japanese government demanded that the preparatory committee should pledge in a written declaration to adhere to the condition.

This hostile acts of the authorities are angering the Japanese democratic forces including the Japan preparatory committee. They are applying heavy pressures to bear upon their government to charge its attitude.

In a further development, the preparatory committee Nov. 14 held an emergency national conference in Tokyo. The meeting was attended by more than 200 personages of various circles representing political parties, public organizations and 62 organizations in Tokyo, Hokkaido and 36 prefectures of Japan.

The speakers, blasting in unison the Japanese government for its unwarranted action, strongly demanded the unconditional permission of the foreign guests' entry into this country.

In Kyoto and Miyagi prefectures, meetings were held recently for the success of the proposed conference. 4,000 and 2,000 people gathered at the meeting respectively. The meetings approved resolutions, denouncing the refusal of the government to issue visas for foreign delegates.

Renowned Japanese scholars and intelectuals made public a joint statement on Nov. 7 protesting against the Japanese government's attitude.

The first world conference was held in Brussels in February, 1977 with over 200 representatives of various social sectors in more than 50 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The realization of the reunification of Korea contributes to the peace of Asia and the world. The continued division of Korea is one of the potential sources of broader international conflicts. Therefrom, the world public including that of Japan, is now focussing much attention on the Korean reunification problem.

Many foreign delegates expressed their firm support to the Korean reunification at the current 33rd UNGA.

Huang Hua, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China said in his speech: The Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland has won the sympathy and support of the people of the world. We firmly support the position and efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The regional conferences were held this year in various parts of the world supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

## Japan Preparatory Com. of 2nd World Conf.

Doki Chiyuki, General Secretary of the Japan Preparatory Committee of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea held a news conference here on Nov. 10, at which he made public a statement.

In the statement he denounced the Japanese government for taking the unwarranted attitude of refusing the entry into Japan of delegates to the second world conference for the reunification of Korea and obstructing the successful convocation of the conference.

He emphasized:

The Japan preparatory committee has reached an agreement on opening the second world conference in Tokyo on Nov. 27 as scheduled decisively frustrating any obstructionist manoeuvres on the part of the Japanese government and is pushing ahead with preparations.

We believe that the governments, political parties and solidarity organisations of all countries and international organisations supporting the reunification of Korea will send their delegates as prearranged; we will fight to the end for fully ensuring their entry into Japan.

## Sohyo

The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) on Nov. 10 made public a statement protesting against the Japanese government's refusal to permit the entry into Japan of delegates to the second world conference for the reunification of Korea.

The statement noted that the reactionary step of the authorities refusing the entry into Japan of delegates to the second world conference would by no means be accepted.

No matter what obstruction there may be, the convocation of the second world conference will not be postponed or called off, stressed the statement.

## Pyongyang Hits Tokyo's Obstruction of Conf.

Kim Man Gum, Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, on Nov. 12 made public a talk denouncing the Japanese authorities for trying to obstruct the convocation of the second world conference for the reunification of Korea to be held in Tokyo before long, the KCNA reported.

The talk said:

The second world conference for the reunification of Korea will soon be convened in Tokyo, Japan, when the peace-loving people of the world are lifting up their voices in demand of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Now, various countries of the world and international organizations, to say nothing of Japan, are briskly conducting preparations for the successful holding of the conference and voices hailing and supporting its convocation are ringing out louder from among the peace-loving people of the world.

But today when the convocation of the conference is drawing near, the Japanese authorities openly hinted their intention "not to permit" the entry into Japan of the intending delegates to the conference, putting up a preposterous pretext that the conference runs counter to the "national interests" of Japan and so on.

Such attitude of the Japanese government is an illegal act violating international law and international usage and a reactionary act running counter to the trend of the times toward independence.

As everyone knows, the second world conference to be held in Tokyo is a significant international meeting which will contribute to removing tension in Korea, promoting her independent and peaceful reunification and consolidating peace in Asia and the world.

If the Korean problem is solved in a peaceful way and a durable peace realized in Korea, it will be beneficial, never detrimental, above all to Japan, her neighbour.

If the convocation of the Tokyo conference for the reunification of Korea runs counter to the "national interests" of Japan, as the Japanese authorities claim, is it in accord with the socalled "national interests" of Japan that Korea remains a permanent source of grave threat to peace in Asia and the world, being divided into two for ever?

To all intents and purposes, this untenable logic of the Japanese authorities cannot be construed otherwise than an attempt to scuttle the second world conference for the reunification of Korea.

All the more intolerable is that the Japanese authorities refuse to permit the entry into Japan of delegates to the conference at a time when the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are employing every means to obstruct the second world conference for the reunification of Korea in Tokyo, while desperately trying to create "two Koreas" as never before with the zealous backing and encouragement of U.S. imperialism.

This shows that the Japanese authorities are pursuing the sinister aim to put down the ever growing support of the world to the reunification of Korea and keep Korea divided into two forever in league with the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

## Chongryun

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) made public a statement on Nov. 13 in connection with the Japanese authorities' refusal to permit entry into Japan of delegates of the DPRK and other countries to the second world conference for the reunification of Korea.

The statement stressed: The step taken by the Japanese authorities under an unreasonable pretext is designed to make it impossible to open the second world conference for the reunification of Korea in Japan and obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and flouts the governments, political parties and public organisations of various countries intending to send delegates to the forthcoming conference. This is contradictory to the international usage.

The Japanese authorities' refusal to permit entry into Japan of the intending delegates to the conference under an unwarranted pretext reveals their plot to fix the division of our country by creating "two Koreas."

In particular, we cannot but pay attention to the fact that such attitude of the Japanese authorities is connected with the criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who, feeling extremely uneasy about the coming second world conference, are employing every conceivable means to wreck it.

They should lend an ear to the just demand of the Japanese people of broad strata and peoples of various countries of the world and unconditionally permit the entry into Japan of delegates of the DPRK and other countries to the second world conference.

## RPR Del. Attends Madrid Meet for Solidarity with Chileans

A delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification headed by its Vice-Chairman Kim Gwang Chon attended the world conference for solidarity with the Chilean people held recently in Madrid, according to a KCNA report on Nov. 14.

Vice-Chairman Kim Gwang Chon spoke at the conference.

He expressed solidarity with the Chilean people.

If Chile is a pronoun of the state of fascist dictatorship in Latin America, south Korea in Asia is the most horrible human slaughterhouse of the 20th century and the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen are a group of blood thirsty murderers, he said. He roundly exposed and denounced the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's barbarous tortures and brutal suppression of the people.

He called upon the attendants of the conference to further expand and develop on a worldwide scale a solidarity movement for supporting the struggle of the south Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the democratisation of south Korean society and for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

# 2,000 Seoul Students Call for Anti-Pak Rallies to Be Held in 6 Cities

**(See editorial on page 2 and related articles on page 3)**

Over 2,000 students of Seoul University Nov. 13 staged an anti-"government" rally and demonstration on their campus, on the heels of the Nov. 7 anti-Pak student uprising of Taegue.

Around 11 A.M. over 2,000 Seoul University students gathered in front of the library of the school, and on the veranda of the library they strongly shouted slogans, "Let's work for democratization of the campus!", "Let's oppose the yusin dictatorship!", "Withdraw the emergency decrees!" and "Release political prisoners!"

They held a rally, chanting anti-"government" slogans. At the rally they scattered numerous copies of an anti-"government" declaration bitterly criticizing the "yusin" dictatorship and its subjugation to Japan and demanding a democratic campus.

Thirty minutes later, hundreds of puppet riot policemen were dispatched to the scene. They fired tear shells into the ranks of the protesting students. Students countered by hurling stones. Over 20 students were reportedly taken into custody by the puppet police.

The student declaration said: "The yusin dictatorship is white despotism. We share the will of the workers and peasants and put forth it as our fighting goal to free the popular masses oppressed by treacherous politicians and capitalists."

Strongly demanding a free campus and the withdrawal of intelligence agents permanently posted in the schools, the declaration (1) demanded the dissolution of the "students patriotic corps"; (2) rejected the conversion of schools into barracks; (3) urged president Yun Chong Ju to be expelled from the university.

The declaration went on to criticize Pak's economic "policy," arguing that it resulted in an increased dependence on Japan, where the militarist forces were growing.

The declaration appealed to all the students, "Let's hold rallies of citizens and students at 5 P.M. on Dec. 5 simultaneously at 7 places in 6 cities of Seoul, Inchon, Pusan, Taegu, Chonju and Kwangju to reject the undemocratic election to the national assembly."

According to the Seoul correspondent of the Japanese paper "*Sankei Shimbun*," Kim Yong Hun, junior of philosophy and chief of the editorial board of the students paper of the liberal arts and science college of Seoul University who had been searched for by the police on charges of "violation of emergency decree No. 9" appeared on the veranda of the library and demanded the resignation of the Pak "regime" and called for boycotting the "election." He scattered some 1,000 handbills, calling for a rally as a joint action against the "election" on Dec. 5.

The Nov. 13 anti-"government" demonstration is the third in a series to warn of the anti-Pak rally in advance.

Prior to Seoul University case, anti-"government" rallies were also held at Taegu, North Kyongsang Province on Nov. 7 and at Koryo University in Seoul on Nov. 9.

### Demand Release Of Detainees

The students' street demonstration continuously shook the cities of Kwangju and Chonju as the number is increasing day by day of the students who were detained by the police and expelled from school.

This was revealed on the evening of Nov. 10 when some groups of the families of the students detained by the police gathered at a prayer meeting held at the church in Seoul.

The disclosure put the number at more than 140 since October last year.

The families of them said that they had sent a petition to the "national assembly," demanding a stop to the detention of the students and the release of all the detained students.

In the petition they cited the following reasons for students demonstration.

1) Campus freedom was deprived by the authority; 2) uniformed policemen are informing the authority of the students' move; 3) the university authorities have never recognized the student's autonomy.

## *Foreign News Agencies Rap Activation of CFC*

*A Chinese news agency "Hsinhua" and a Soviet news agency "Tass" denounced the activation of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" in Seoul on November 7 by the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.*

### "Hsinhua"

The Hsinhua News Agency November 8 said:

The United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique announced in Seoul on November 7 the formation of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command," according to a report from Seoul.

This was another step taken by the U.S. and the Pak clique to step up their war preparations.

Brown claimed that the founding of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" and the deployment of a new U.S. air squadron in south Korea were for the "security" of Korea and were necessary for "peace and security" in Northeast Asia.

It is a trite ruse of those engaged in aggression and war for concealing their true colors to cry for "security" while committing aggression on other countries and for "peace" while reinforcing their armed forces.

For peace and security in Korea and Northeast Asia, the United States must withdraw its aggression troops from south Korea together with all its weapons, and give up the manoeuvres of aggression and war.

The news agency said that the hasty fabrication of such new military organisation as the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" by the U.S. instead of dissolution of its military apparatuses in south Korea is aimed precisely to maintain its colonial rule over south Korea, not withdrawing its troops, support the south Korean puppet clique and back the creation of "two Koreas" by force of arms.

### "Tass"

Pointing to the aim of U.S. Defence Secretary Brown's tour of south Korea, Tass Nov. 10 said:

The program of the sojourn of the boss of the U.S. Defense Department in south Korea proved that the aim of his tour did not accord with the task to consolidate peace and security in Northeast Asia.

In his talks with Pak Jung Hi and the south Korean military bosses Brown promised active cooperation with them in developing munitions industry and "modernizing" the army of the dictator.

The chief aim of Brown's tour was to establish the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command," the article remarked, and continued:

The establishment of the "command" bars the realisation of the desire of the Korean people to achieve reunification and does not accord with the legitimate desire of all peoples in this region to live in peace and security, it said.

**KOREA FOCUS**

## Aim of Combined Forces Command

A series of steps have recently been taken by the Americans to strengthen their control on south Korea. On Nov. 7, the south Korea-U.S. combined forces command was activated, while an agreement was reached on creating a standing body for policy planning talks between Seoul and Washington. An effort is under way to establish a new form of master-servant relationship since the strained relations between them have been brought to an end.

The bilateral security consultative talks held last summer produced a decision to set up the joint command, the decision which was further elaborated at the security consultative conference held in July last. The combined forces command, or CFC, is reported to coordinate the command and operations of the south Korean forces and the U.S. forces stationed in south Korea, with their ultimate command seized by the south Korea-U.S. military committee. Under the CFC there are three components, ground, naval and air.

### *De Facto Governor-General*

Is the CFC combined in the literal sense of the term? The answer is No. No matter how it is named, the CFC is a low echelon organ placed totally under the control of the U.S. forces. The south Korea-U.S. military committee above the CFC is composed of five members, including three American officers: chief of staff of each side, the commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific, the commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea and a representative of the south Korean forces. Under whatsoever circumstances, the American officers are in a position to wield irresistible influence on the south Korean armed forces. The bilateral military commission is to meet once a year, with its job being delegated to the commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea during the rest of the year. The commander of the CFC is the commander of the U.S forces in south Korea. The Americans are commanders of the ground and air components, while the south Korean serves as the commander of the naval component. The job of the chief of staff of the CFC goes to the commander of the air component. In other words, the Americans occupy the four key posts of the five under the CFC. Only the south Korean forces come under the command of the three components. Of the U.S. forces in south Korea an element of the air force engaged in air defense assignments is placed under the control of the CFC. No doubt, the CFC is a mechanism designed to secure the continuing control over the puppet south Korean troops. The U.S. forces in south Korea are under the U.S. commander, and do not belong to the CFC. In this way, the commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea serves as the "UN commander," as the 8th army commander, the commander of the CFC and the commander of the ground component of the CFC. The U.S. commander is a de facto governor-general in south Korea under the military junta because he commands all the U.S. forces in south Korea and the three services of the south Korean armed forces.

The name, the south Korea-U.S. combined forces command, is simply employed to give semblance to the relations of the two as "equal partners," in order to lift the status of south Korea in the international community of nations. The south Koreans disqualified themselves as a party to the Korean Armistice Agreement by transferring the prerogative of supreme command over the south Korean forces to the "commander of the UN forces" and the U.S. forces in south Korea and by refusing to sign the truce accord. In short, the south Korean armed forces are not capable of taking any independent action because they are troops placed under the command of the U.S. forces—a mercenary army. The CFC is an attempt to portray the south Korean forces as an independently acting army and elevate the status of the dictatorial junta. It is a military tactical move taken to reinforce the "two-Koreas" policy.

### *Reasons for CFC Creation*

A decline of the U.S. clout is apparent in the circumstances under which the Americans had to create the CFC. In bygone days, the U.S. was able to use the UN as it pleased. The Americans illegally introduced the Korean question before the UN in contravention of its Charter, had the UN adopt a resolution recognizing the south Korean junta as "the sole legitimate government in Korea," and produced UN resolutions authorizing the UN participation in the Korean War and the creation of the "UNCURK." However, the decisive role of Third World countries in the UN has been at the expense of the Americans. The DPRK now stations its ambassador at the UN, making it impossible for the Americans to railroad a hostile resolution through the world body on the Korean question. The situation reached the point where the UN approved a resolution as submitted by those countries supporting the DPRK, a resolution demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea. A crisis situation has developed for the Korean policy of the U.S. Government.

In particular, the demand to deprive the U.S. forces in south Korea of the UN helmets proved most embarrassing. It became compelling for the U.S. to stop using the UN ensign for its forces, to disband the "UNCURK" and pledge the dissolution of the "UN Command" even in its own resolution. Under these circumstances, a mechanism more effective than the "UN Command" must be sought after, with the urgent need to reduce troop strength in south Korea. Given the situation, it is untenable for the U.S. commander to continue to control the south Korean forces as the "UN commander."

While striving to beef up the U.S. control of south Korea, President Carter went out of his way to send a personal message to the puppet ruler in which he proposed a summit conference. Carter, the self-styled proponent of human rights, is going to meet with the ringleader of the dictatorial junta with the worst human rights record. It is tantamount to giving carte blanche to the Pak junta. It will simply spotlight the self-contradicting acts of the U.S.

# Foreign Leaders Voice Support for Korea Reunion

Today much attention of the world public is being focussed on Korea's reunification which is not only the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people but also is closely related to the peace of Asia and of the world.

Thirty-three years have passed since the division of Korea. However, the country is yet to be reunified, in spite of the great efforts of the DPRK.

This year alone, four large-scale Korea reunion-support meetings were held in various regions of the world—Paris, Melbourne, Helsinki and Damascus.

On top of this, the Second World Meeting for Korea's Reunification is slated for November 27 and 28 in Tokyo.

Meanwhile 11 foreign heads of state—China, Romania, Guyana, the Central African Empire, the PDRY, Seychelles, Mozambique, the Congo, Rwanda, Bangladesh and Madagascar—visited the DPRK this year and expressed full support for Korea's independent peaceful reunification. Excerpts:

☆ ☆

### Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Of China

"We maintain that the Democratic People's Repuplic of Korea is the sole legal sovereign Korean state. We do not recognize the south Korean authorities. The reunification of Korea is the common desire of all the people in both the northern and southern parts of Korea, and it is an irresistible trend of history. Any scheme to create "two Koreas" is doomed to utter failure.

"The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government firmly support the correct policies and principled stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government, and we firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. The U.S. Government must withdraw all its aggressor troops and military equipment from south Korea. The Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference and in accordance with the three principles and the five-point program put forward by President Kim Il Sung. Truth and justice are on your side." (May 7)

### President Ceausescu of Romania

"......Romania expresses active support and solidarity for the line of your party and state to realize the ardent desire of the entire Korean people for reunifying the country peacefully and on a democratic basis and believes that this reunification is conducive to the cause of peace, security and cooperation in the world." (May 21)

### Prime Minister Burnham Of Guyana

"Guyana fully supports the desire of the Korean people to be united and holds the view that the three principles of reunification as set out in the north-south joint declaration of July 4, 1972, as well as the five-point programme enunciated by you Comrade President, form the basis of an acceptable solution to the problem of reunifying Korea." (Apr. 21)

### His Majesty Bokassa the First of CAE

"We know that the political action which you have taken is for the peaceful and independent reunification of your great fatherland, the supreme aspiration of the entire Korean people.

"Permit us to recall at the outset of our visit, without equivoque, that the people of Central Africa have always regarded as their own this vital aspiration of the valiant friendly people of Korea." (Apr. 28)

### Prime Minister Ari Nasser Mohammed of PDRY

"The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the United National Front Political Organisation, Government and people of the country support in full the heroic and just struggle waged by the Korean people to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the unswerving principles put forward by President Kim Il Sung, the leader.

"We denounce the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists in interfering in Korea's internal affairs for the creation of 'two Koreas.'

"And we denounce all the military provocations committed by the U.S. troops and the reactionary puppet regime in south Korea." (Apr. 29)

### President Rene of Seychelles

"My people also share your aspiration to achieve reunification of your country which has been artificially divided. We also share the view that this can only be achieved if all foreign occupation and imperialist forces are withdrawn from Korean soil and the Koreans are allowed to decide their own future without any outside interference.

"We know the agony and unnecessary suffering caused through arbitrarily imposed division.

"We therefore fully support you and your people in your endeavour to achieve the peaceful reunification of your country." (May 4)

### President Machel of Mozambique

"The People's Republic of Mozambique demands the complete withdrawal of the U.S. forces occupying south Korea and resolutely supports the entire Korean people in their struggle for the liberation of the southern half, the peaceful reunification of the country and the expansion and consolidation of the socialist gains." (May 14)

### President Opango of Congo

"At the same time, the Congolese people extend encouragement to the Korean people in all their efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea. Accordingly, our people condemn the fascist repression by the imperialists and their local lackeys who go against history in opposing the peaceful reunification of the great country of Korea. From olden times the Korean nation has always been a homogeneous nation with its language, its culture and its immense and rich inheritance which testifies the creative energy of the Korean people through history. (May 25)

### President Juvenal Of Rwanda

"We confidently expect that a great victory will be attained by your heroic struggle for the reunification of the country. The just cause always ends in victory and, as long as international legality raises its proper exigency, no one will defy any longer, without a risk, the dignity of a people who are in quest of justice." (June 14)

### President Rahman of Bangladesh

"Bangladesh believes in the right of every people freely to determine and build-up its own social, economic and political system by ways and means of its own free choice. Bangladesh has consistently supported the reunification of Korea through peaceful means without reliance of any outside force and without any external interference on the basis of the principles of the joint declaration of 4 July, 1972. We reaffirmed this position at the various international forums. We strongly favour a peaceful solution of the Korean problem by the Korean people themselves." (Sep. 8)

### President Ratsiraka of Madagascar

"One month ago, across all the provinces of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the Malagasy people, as one man, have vigorously manifested their militant support to the peaceful reunification of Korea by direct negotiations between the separated brothers and without any foreign interference, in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people. Here we renew the determination of the Malagasy people, which is also ours, not to fail to support your legitimate claim in this sense. And we are convinced that no obstruction of imperialism which blocks the desire of the Korean nation will succeed." (Sep. 7)

## *Global List of Support Bodies for Korea Reunion*

*The forces supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, are growing on global scale.*

*In 64 countries, active are more than 70 supporting committee for the Korean reunification.*

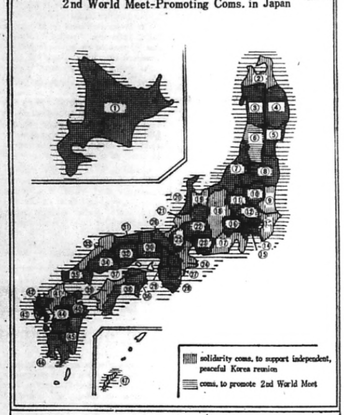
*Follows their list:*

1) The Swedish Committee of Support to the Reunification of Korea (Nov. 18, 1975)
2) The Pakistan Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification (Feb. 24, 1976)
3) The Vietnam Committee for Supporting the Korean People's Struggle for the Reunification of the Country (Mar. 15)
4) The Norwegian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Mar. 17)
5) The Pakistan Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification (Mar. 22)
6) The Mali Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea
7) The Finnish Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 8)
8) The Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 10)
9) The Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 13)
10) The Peruvian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 13)
11) The Costa Rican Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 14)
12) The Maltese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 15)
13) The Sierra Leonian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 15)
14) The Panamanian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 21)
15) The Austria Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Apr. 22)
16) The Hyderabad Branch of the Pakistan Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (May 9)
17) The Danish Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (May 11)
18) The Colombian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (May 13)
19) The Venezuelan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (May)
20) The Ecuadorian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (May 17)
21) The Guardian Committee to Support Korean Reunification (U.S.) (May 27)
22) The Palestinian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (May 29)
23) The Syrian Solidarity Committee for Supporting and Encouraging the Just Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification (May)
24) The Jamaica Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (June 1)
25) The "U.S.-Out-of-Korea Committee" of the Youth against War and Fascism (U.S.) (June 6)
26) The Luxemburg Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (June 9)
27) The Cyprus Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (June 10)
28) The Limassol Branch of the Cyprus Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (June 10)
29) The Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (June 16)
30) The Iraqi National Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (June 24)
31) The French Committee for Supporting the Reunification of the Korean Nation (June 28)
32) The Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea (July 4)
33) The Japan Association for Supporting the Reunification of the Korean Nation (July)
34) The British Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (July 10)
35) The Saharan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (July 17)
36) The Togolese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (July 26)
37) The Comoro Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Aug. 10)
38) The Guyana Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Aug. 29)
39) The Lebanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Sep. 2)
40) The Arendal Branch of the Norwegian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Sep. 3)
41) The Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Sep. 7)
42) The Lao Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Oct. 13)
43) The Rwandan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Oct. 14)
44) The Honduras Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification
45) The Guinean Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Nov. 10)
46) The Mauritius Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Nov. 15)
47) The Nepalese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Nov. 16)
48) The Uttar Pradesh State Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Dec. 11)
49) The French Committee of Support and Action for Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification (Dec. 14)
50) The Portuguese Committee for Supporting the Democratic and Peaceful Reunification of Korea (Jan. 14, 1977)
51) The Saitama Prefectural People's Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea (Jan. 19)
52) The Burundi Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification (Jan. 31)
53) The Bangladesh Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Korean Reunification (March 3)
54) The Shizuoka Prefectural Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification (Mar. 24)
55) The Nara Prefectural Solidarity Committe for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification (Apr. 30)
56) The Burmese Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification (June. 23)
57) The National Committee of Benin for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification(Jan. 14, 1978)
58) The Seychelles Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea (July 3)
59) The Ehime Prefectural Youth Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea (Nov. 7)
60) The Society of Josho District, Nagano Prefecture for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification

Peaceful Reunification

61) The Miyagi Prefectural People's Council for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification and more nine committees in Algeria, Belgium, Italy and Mexico.

### Status of Korea Reunion Solidarity Coms., 2nd World Meet-Promoting Coms. in Japan


solidarity coms. to support independent, peaceful Korea reunion
coms. to promote 2nd World Meet

**Names of Prefectures**

① Hokkaido
② Aomori
③ Akita
④ Iwate
⑤ Miyagi
⑥ Yamagata
⑦ Niigata
⑧ Fukushima
⑨ Ibaragi
⑩ Tochigi
⑪ Gunma
⑫ Saitama
⑬ Chiba
⑭ Tokyo
⑮ Kanagawa
⑯ Yamanashi
⑰ Shizuoka
⑱ Nagano
⑲ Toyama
⑳ Ishikawa
㉑ Fukui
㉒ Gifu
㉓ Aichi
㉔ Mie
㉕ Shiga
㉖ Kyoto
㉗ Nara
㉘ Wakayama
㉙ Osaka
㉚ Hyogo
㉛ Tottori
㉜ Okayama
㉝ Shimane
㉞ Hiroshima
㉟ Yamaguchi
㊱ Tokushima
㊲ Kagawa
㊳ Kochi
㊴ Ehime
㊵ Oita
㊶ Fukuoka
㊷ Saga
㊸ Nagasaki
㊹ Kumamoto
㊺ Miyazaki
㊻ Kagoshima
㊼ Okinawa

A total of 1,128 Japanese local legislatures have expressed firm support for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and urged their central government to change the policy toward Korea.

All these legislatures comprise 72 million people, 60 per cent of the population of the country.

☆ ☆

HOKKAIDO: 40 local legislatures, including those of Sapporo, Hakodate, Otaru, Obihiro and Kushiro cities

AOMORI PREFECTURE: The Aomori City Council

IWATE PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and 8 other city councils, including those of Morioka, Miyako, Hanamaki and Kamaishi cities

MIYAGI PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and 41 city councils, including those of Sendai, Ishimaki, Izumi, Kesennuma and Shiogama cities

AKITA PREFECTURE: 25 city councils, including those of Odate, Kazuno, Yokote, Oga and Omagari cities

YAMAGATA PREFECTURE: 29 city councils, including those of Sakata, Yonezawa, Tsuruoka, Tendo and Sagae cities

FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and 16 other city councils, including those of Fukushima, Aizuwakamatsu, Koriyama and Iwaki cities

IBARAGI PREFECTURE: 35 city councils, including those of Mito, Hitachi, Tsuchiura, Koga and Shimodate cities

TOCHIGI PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and other 5 city councils, including those of Oyama and Sano cities

GUNMA PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and other 15 city councils, including those of Takasaki, Kiriyu, Ota and Isezaki cities

SAITAMA PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and 91 city councils, including those of Urawa, Omiya, Kawaguchi, Kawagoe and Koshigaya cities

CHIBA PREFECTURE: 24 city councils, including those of Funabashi, Ichikawa, Matsudo, Kashiwa and Narashino cities

TOKYO PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and other 19 city councils, including those of Chiyoda-ku, Shibuya-ku Toshima-ku, Shinagawa-ku and Musashino, Mitaka cities

KANAGAWA PREFECTURE: 26 city councils, including those of Kawasaki, Kamakura, Yokosuka, Sagamihara and Hiratsuka cities

NIIGATA PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and 33 other city councils, including those of Niigata, Nagaoka and Joetsu cities

TOYAMA PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and 5 other city councils, including those of Takaoka, Uozu, Namerigawa and Kurobe cities

ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and 3 other city councils, including Kanazawa City's

FUKUI PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and 2 other city councils, including Takefu City's

YAMANASHI PREFECTURE: 2 city councils of Kofu and Yamanashi cities

NAGANO PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and 86 city councils, including those of Matsumoto, Nagano, Okaya, Suwa and Ina cities

GIFU PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and 7 city councils, including those of Gifu, Ogaki, Toli and Nakatsugawa cities

SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE: The Mishima City Council

AICHI PREFECTURE: 10 city councils, including those of Toyohashi, Seto, Inazawa, Nishio and Tsushima cities

MIE PREFECTURE: 12 city councils including those of Matsuza and Ueno cities

SHIGA PREFECTURE: 6 city councils including Yokaichi City's

KYOTO PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and 42 city councils, including those of Kyoto, Uji and Maizuru cities

OSAKA PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and 41 city councils, including those of Higashiosaka, Sakai, Toyonaka and Takatsuki cities

HYOGO PREFECTURE: 25 city councils, including those of Kobe, Amagasaki, Himeji, Nishinomiya and Akashi cities

NARA PREFECTURE: 4 city councils, including those of Yamatokoriyama, Gose and Gojo cities

WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE: 3 city councils, including Shingu City's

TOTTORI PREFECTURE: 35 city councils, including those of Tottori, Yonago, Sakaiminato and Kurayoshi cities

SHIMANE PREFECTURE: 11 city councils, including those of Matsue, Izumo, Hamada, Masuda and Yasugi cities

OKAYAMA PREFECTURE: 21 city councils, including those of Kurashiki, Niimi and Takahashi cities

HIROSHIMA PRFFECTURE: 24 city councils, including those of Fukuyama, Onomichi, Fuchu and Innojima cities

YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and 18 city councils, including those of Yamaguchi, Ube, Bofu, Tokuyama and Hagi cities

TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and 50 city councils

KAGAWA PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and 43 city councils

EHIME PREFECTURE; The prefectural assembly and 70 city councils

KOCHI PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and 52 city councils, including those of Kochi and Nankoku cities

FUKUCKA PREFECTURE: 38 city councils, including those of Omuta, Tagawa, Yukuhashi and Chikushino cities

NAGASAKI PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly and 45 city councils, including those of Nagasaki, Sasebo, Isahaya and Shimabara cities

KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE: 14 city councils, including those of Arao and Kikuchi cities

OITA PREFECTURE: 14 city councils, including those of Oita, Hita, Nakatsu and Kitsuki cities

MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE: The prefectural assembly

OKINAWA PREFECTURE: 14 city councils, including those of Nago, Itoman, Ishikawa and Ginowan cities

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EDITORIAL

# New Phase of S. Korean Student Movement

A recourse to violence is shaping up as possibly the last alternative for south Korean students committed to democracy when all other means of resistance have no hope of visible success. This may be the message of on-and-off student demonstrations as reported from south Korea. Yet, the ultimate course of events remains to be seen.

South Korea has been wracked by months of escalating violent protests by students and civic leaders in other sectors of the dissident movement. Thousands of students of south Korea's most prestigious national universities have repeated rallies and demonstrations in particular since September last, demanding the ouster of Pak Jung Hi and the abolition of the "yusin" regime to lay the ground for restoration of democracy and national reunification. The students also called for the unconditional release of the detained fighters for democracy.

The Seoul University students held a rally in front of the puppet capitol hill building on downtown Sejongro Avenue. They in their September 13 declaration called the reunification of the divided country task number one, a tough challenge to the "two-Korea" policy of the ruling Pak junta. Students in other universities in the city responded to the call of the Seoul University students by holding rallies and demonstrations.

The most serious threat to the ruling junta came on Nov. 7 when students of Kyongbuk University in Taegu, a national university second to Seoul National University in scale and reputation, appealed to open violence. More than 3,000 students temporarily occupied police boxes, the Taegu Railway Station, and the Citizen Hall and wounded more than 60 puppet police officers, leaving police vans and wagons overturned.

The implications of the Kyongbuk affair can scarcely be overestimated, considering the fact that Teagu is the so-called home town of the puppet ruler and that the students took to the streets on the eve of U.S. defense chief Brown's visit to the city to attend the arrival ceremony of 12 U.S. F-4D's to an air base there. The event sent shock waves throughout south Korea.

Leading Japanese dailies called the Taegu event "comparable in scale to the April 19, 1960 Student Uprising" which toppled the Syngman Rhee dictatorship. The stone-hurling Kyongbuk students strongly demanded that the present Pak junta resign to take the bame for the deteriorating situation of the country.

The significance of the Kyongbuk affair was amplified when over 2,000 students of Seoul University rose again in resistance, less than week after the incident. This time, battling the puppet police force, the Seoul students staged an incampus rally and demonstration, proposing that rallies of students and citizens be held on December 5 in six cities, Seoul, Inchon, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Chonju, to boycott the puppet general elections slated for December 12. The students demanded an end to the "yusin" rule and to the association with the Japanese militarists.

A few outstanding facts are emerging from the events. The total repression is becoming with increasing clarity something which is impossible to achieve. The south Korean students are prepared to use all available means to achieve their objectives, at any price incurred.

The demands of the students, reflecting the will of the south Korean population as a whole, are to be fully met only when the Pak junta resigns with the "yusin" regime ended, democracy restored, the export-first policy given up, and efforts being launched for national reunification. In order to satisfy the students, steps must be taken to stop the present dependency on Japan and lessen the ever-widening gap between the rich and the poor. The conditions of the working masses, too, must be drastically bettered. Needless to say, all the political prisoners must be set free without any conditions and loss of time.

The implicit warning of the students resistance is that the U.S. Government withdraw support for the Pak dictatorship and leave the matter to the Korean people. The wisest course of action is for President Carter to fulfil his original pledges to withdraw troops from south Korea and promote the cause of human rights.

All told, confronted with a full-fledged crisis, the dictatorial Pak junta and its patronizing power, the Carter Administration, allied with the Japanese, may attempt to find a way out in renewed hostilities against the north and intensify the draconic suppression by announcing a series of frameups.

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# Korean Boy Comes Third at All-Japan English Oratorical Contest

Song Min Ho, a Korean boy, came third place in the 30th All Japan Inter-Middle School English Oratorical Contest for the Prince Takamatsu Trophy held on November 18 at the Yomiuri Hall in Tokyo.

He is a third-year student at Kurayoshi-Higashi Junior High School, Tottori Prefecture.

Of 150 semifinalists 25 boys and girls participated in the finals.

At the finals, Song Min Ho made a speech under the title of "Discrimination and Difference" in which he discussed the problem of discrimination against Korean residents, referring to his own experience and his parents'.

He said that most of all 600,000 Koreans in Japan today are survivors or descendents of those who were brought to this country to make up for the labour shortage here during WWII, and that we cannot forgive the discrimination against them, when we remember that Japan is responsible for the fact that Koreans are living here.

Still today democratic rights are not guaranteed for Korean residents in Japan. They have no freedom to select their own jobs even if they have much talents, and cannot go abroad freely due to the Japanese government's hostile policy toward the Koreans here.

One of the judges for the contest conceded that Song Min Ho's speech was excellent enough to deserve the first place suggesting that there was pressure applied by certain quarters.

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# News in Brief

**Oct. 23**

- An accord on the establishment of ties between Kim Il Sung University of the DPRK and Honduras National Autonomous University of the Republic of Honduras was signed in Pyongyang.
- Nepalese Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista met the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam on a visit to Nepal.

The Prime Minister expressed his hope for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea without outside interference.

**Oct. 24**

- Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Nepal met the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Ho Dam.
- The 1979-1980 working plan for scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of the DPRK and China was signed in Pyongyang.

**Oct. 26**

- Morarji Desai, Prime Minister of the Republic of India met the government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun.
- A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of the DPRK headed by Chi Jae Ryong left Pyongyang by air to attend the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union. (KCNA)

# Analysis of Student Struggle

**Even though the Pak Jung Hi junta of south Korea brandishes "bayonets" to suppress the people, the stubborn struggle of south Korean students against fascism and for democracy can not be held in check. Recent struggles staged by the students of Seoul National University and Kyongbuk University clearly indicate that the students' struggles have expanded in recent years in spite of a strict ban on demonstration. The junta is taking strict precautionary measures against the students' movement which has always led the south Korean people's movement for democracy, and since the establishment of the "yusin system," it has been making desperate efforts to suppress all democratic movements brutally. In particular, Pak Jung Hi himself directed how to crush the students' movement in advance in connection with the "election to the National Conference for Unification" held in May. However, the students continuously staged anti-Pak and anti-dictatorship struggle, directly confronting the authorities.**

Since the "4.19 Popular Uprising" in 1961, the fighting spirit of students against fascism and for democracy has been fully demonstrated under the "yusin system"—the "Oct. 1973 struggle against the yusin system" staged by Seoul National University; the "April 3 struggle against corruption, dictatorship and subodination to foreign countries of the Pak 'regime'"; and last autumn. the students of Yonse Seoul and Koryo universities continuously staged anti-"government" and anti-Pak demonstrations demanding abolition of the "yusin constitution" repeal of the "presidential decrees" and release of arrested political dissidents and students. Their fighting spirit is clearly seen in the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" published by Seoul University students in Mar. 1977 which stated as follows:

The revolutionary pulse of the hot-blooded fighters of April gave a solemn order to denounce the present reality, merciless repression and rectify it...We solemnly declare that we will not retreat a step in our action to restore our lost basic rights and our right to existence and win new liberties and a peaceful society."

## *Struggle against "Election to 'NCF'"*

On May 8 this year around 1,500 students of Seoul National University staged an anti-"government" rally and demonstration to protest against "the election to the National Conference for Unification." In response to this demonstration students of Rihwa Women's University, "Hanguk Theological University" and the agricultural college of Seoul National University staged political rallies against the Pak "regime" on their campuses.

In this period the target of their struggle was directed against the "election to the National Conference for Unification." The Pak junta held the so-called "election to the conference" on May 18 and then the "presidential election " and is scheduled to hold a general "election" on Dec. 12. this year. Through these "elections" the regime tried to fruther fortify its long-term office system and strengthen the fascist rule.

On the same day 66 south Korean dissident leaders including ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, Catholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun and Li Hui Ho wife of former "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung made public a statement resolutely rejecting the "election to the National Conference for Unification."

In the declaration they said: "We declare that the so-called election to the National Conference for Unification" is nothing more than a polling game of one-man rule and is therefore invalid."

## *"Yusin System": White Despotism*

The recent students' struggles show remarkable characteristics.

First of all, the students direct the spearhead of their struggle against the "yusin system" itself. The slogans raised by the students such as "Down with the Pak regime " "Abolition of the 'yusin constitution'" and "Repeal of the emergency decrees" became regular ones in recent years.

Bitterly criticizing the Pak "regime " the students of Seoul National University said in their declaration published on Nov. 13: "The yusin dictatorship is white despotism."

## *Reunification: Greatest National Task*

A more remarkable fact is that the students took up the reunification problem as the main aim of their struggles.

The students of Seoul National University took up the reunification question in the beginning of the declaration issued on Sep. 13 after staging an anti-"government" rally.

In the declaration they said that "reunification is the greatest task of our national history...reunification should not be any ideology nor should it be a means for prolonging the regime but it should be the end in itself and be attained voluntarily and peacefully with the people's will to reunification democratically crystallized not through any unilateral armed force."

In particular 17 young men recently joined the south Korean opposition "United Socialist Party" and enthusiastically expressed their resolve to fight for the reunification of the country. All the 17 people are around 30 years old; they fought against Pak's election for the third term and against the revision of the "constitution" in 1969.

This was the first time that people from the students' movement, fighting in the forefront of the south Korean people's struggle have joined en masse the "United Socialist Party" making clear their intention to fight for national reunification.

## *Solidarity with Workers*

Next, it is remarkable that the south Korean students are strengthening their solidarity with other strata of the south Korean people.

During their anti-"government" demonstration staged on Sep. 14, students of Seoul National University declared that their fighting goal was to "liberate the masses of the people oppressed by treacherous politicians and capitalists by uniting with the workers and peasants." This shows that the struggle of south Korean students against fascism and for democracy is being merged with the struggles of the workers for existence and other mass struggles being waged in defiance of suppression, and is significant for forming a national united front against Pak Jung Hi.

In their declaration called the "Campus Declaration" published by the students of Seoul National University on May 8, the students demanded guarantee of the "three rights of labour."

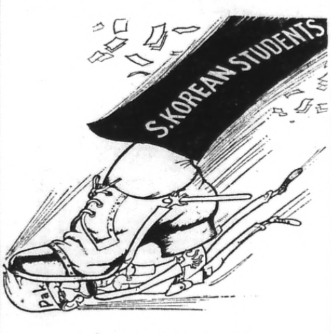
Moreover the forms of struggle are getting more systematic.

A most remarkable example of this is that the students dare to announce their demonstrations in advance in defiance of the strict surveillance of the authorities, and by carrying out the demonstrations they express the stubborn fighting spirit to protest against the dictatorial rule of the Pak junta.

In particular, Oct. 17 on which the Seoul University students announced that they would stage a demonstration was the day when Pak Jung Hi usurped power through a military coup d'etat and established a dictatorship in south Korea.

This fact clearly shows how firm students' determination to fight against the dictatorial rule of the Pak junta is.

At present, saying that the reunification question should be discussed at the "National Conference for Unification," Pak Jung Hi deprives the people of the right to discuss the reunification problem. However, the conference has never discussed their questions.



We deny the present "regime"

by Chae Jun

# Declaration for Restoration of Democracy and Anti-Dictatorship

*Patriotic Seoul University students rose up in an anti-Pak Jung Hi dictatorship struggle on September 13 last. Their declaration issued that day demanded that the Pak "regime" resign right away. They denounced Pak as a worst traitor to national history.*

*Follows the full text of the declaration.*

Seoul University students battled with the puppet plainclothesmen during their anti-"government" demonstration staged on June 12, this year.

It is 33 years since we were liberated from the 36-year-long severe plunder by Japanese imperialism. What has been the task to be carried out in the last 33-year-long national history? We have turned out to this place with the aim of making this clear, putting national history on the right course and realizing national prosperity.

**Firstly,** reunification is the greatest task of our national history. The 5,000-year national history of hardships and the national spirit which is alive in our veins make reunification an absolute necessity and an absolute ultimate aim. Naturally, therefore, reunification should not be any ideology, nor should it be any means of prolonging the regime. But it should be the end itself and be attained voluntarily and peacefully with the people's will to reunification democratically crystallized, not unilaterally through armed power.

**Secondly,** an independent national economy should be attained. When a national economy is plundered by comprador capitalists and foreign monopoly capital, political independence is lost and an unhealthy comprador culture flourishes. This is why the establishment of an independent national economy is urgently needed together with political and cultural independence.

**Thirdly,** democracy should be realized in institutions. It is self-evident from our national history that democracy based on freedom and equality should be established. Democracy cannot exist unless political freedom, economic equality and an even distribution of various political and cultural values are guaranteed. Therefore, democracy can be realized in a true sense of the word only when systematic institutions guaranteeing the above-mentioned requirements are set up.

Then, how much has the present yusin regime solved these tasks? This question can be answered if the process of the establishment of the yusin regime is studied.

The Pak regime, which usurpted power through the May 16, (1961) military coup d'etat, shocked the people as it passed a bill to revise the constitution in such a way as to permit presidency for a third-term in the annex to the national asssembly building on September 14, 1969. Due to a decade of dictatorial administration, social injustice and the unreasonable came to prevail and the people came to suffer from starvation. So, the people ardently longed for a new regime and the majority voted for Kim Dae Jung in the 1971 presidential election. But the Pak regime held power again, resorting to all kinds of unjust means.

Indignant, the people launched anti-dictatorship movements as is seen in the Kwangju apartment house case, the Hyondae shipyard case and the case of Chon Tae Il who burnt himself to death. The Republican Party personages opposing the revision of the constitution for a third-term presidency disobeyed party orders and the judicial branch took a position against the violent act of the administration, too. The struggle against the dictatorship raged in all universities.

Despite the fact that these acts were results of its misgovernment, the Pak regime proclaimed national emergency under the pretext of maintaining security, and suppressed the people ruthlessly.

No sooner had the anti-dictatorship movement developed when the conditions for peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula ripened and reunification consciousness rose among the people against the background of eased Cold War tension in 1972, than the Pak regime forcibly passed the fascistic yusin constitution on October 17, nipping the possibility of the realization of democracy in the bud. As soon as the national council for the defence of democracy was inaugurated in the auturmn of 1973, 1 million signature collecting campaigns were carried out throughout the country, and the down-with-the-yusin movement developed on campuses and among the ordinary people. Then the Pak regime started to suppress the movement in January 1974, brandishing emergency decrees as if they were almighty swords. The national federation of youth and students for democracy and the movement for the defence of freedom of speech failed to attain its objective in the atmosphere of stepped-up suppression.

The yusin regime, because of its anti-democratic, anti-popular and anti-national nature, is unbearable. The national congress for reunification which, it says, bears the national desire for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, has been reduced to a robot which automatically kowtos the permanent regent of the regime, far from democratically crystallizing the people's will to reunification.

It is arbitrarily conducting the most shameless act traitorous to national history, abusing reunification as a means of maintaining its power.

The economic growth they have pushed is of a comprador nature, serving to enable only comprador capitalists to take in profit, who in turn flatter the monopoly capitalists of the U.S. and Japan, and who are bent on making our country's economy dependent on the U.S. and Japanese economies. This nature has spread even to the country's territorial sovereignty: The junta cannot take a firm stand even if Japan calls Tokdo Island an area of dispute and makes an absurd demand that Japan's fishing rights in the sea near the island be guaranteed.

As a result of the comprador economy, our country's wealth is concentrated on a handful of comprador zaibatsu capitalists while the people cannot maintain a minimum level of decent life, far from receiving a proper pay for their labor. This economic inequality and the absence of political freedom and freedom of speech caused by the yusin constitution make a mockery of democracy.

The afore-mentioned facts make clear that the yusin regime is a traitor to national history.

Therefore, we declare that the overthrow of the yusin regime is most urgently needed to solve the task of national history and put out national history on the right track.

The May 16 forces bossed by Pak Jung Hi, high-ranking officials and generals who, under the aegis of those forces, are engaged in oppressing citizens, the cat's-paws such as intelligence agents and police that are desperately suppressing the populace and the comprador zaibatsu leaders who are absorbed in plundering the labour force of the people and accumulating wealth—they are all our enemies and objects to be overthrown.

In order to overthrow them, it is urgently required to establish an anti-dictatorship unified front in which all the democratic forces such as students, workers, peasants, patriotic citizens, conscientious politicians, progressive intellectuals and religious men will be enlisted.

We ask all the opportunists to become national conscious for the sake of the struggle in which all the democratic forces will be mobilized.

Intellectuals who do not trust the people, government-controlled opposition parties which call for a revision within the framework of the yusin system, making compromise with it, and mass communication media which carry favor with the authorities and are incapable of trustful reporting, mend your ways and rise up in the down-with-dictatorship movement right away!

When we turn out to join in the struggle with the awareness that the people are the central factor of all the movements and that the way paved by them is that of justice and that of national history, distorted national history can be corrected and we can hope for a bright future.

It is high time for all the democratic forces to stand together and rise up in a struggle.

Hoping that the students, peasants, patriotic citizens, conscientious policians, progressive intellectuals, religious men engage in a nation-wide struggle, we declare our decisions and action program as follows:

### OUR DECISIONS

1. Pak Jung Hi must withdraw!

1. Let's overthrow the yusin system!

1. Let's boycott the election of a tenth president!

1. The emergency decrees should be abolished!

1. Let's expel Yun Chong Ju (president of Seoul University)!

1. The detained personages should be released!

1. The three rights of labor should be guaranteed!

1. Freedom of speech should be guaranteed!

1. The interests of the peasants should be respected!

1. Let's struggle for campus freedom!

### OUR ACTION PROGRAM

1. All the universities will boycott classes from October 16 to 21.

1. We will hold a citizens' and students' meeting for the overthrow of the yusin dictatorship in the square in front of the Sejong Cultural Hall at 6:00, October 17.

1. We will boycott classes by professors carrying favor with the government such as Kim Chae Yun, Pak Chung Hyon and An Sang Jin.

—1. We will arouse anti-dictatorship consciousness by producing, publishing and sending leaflets, writing scribblings and critical songs.

**Persons concerned of Seoul University**

# Major Dates

*Follow the major dates of students' struggles this year:*

**May. 8:**

Around 1,500 students of Seoul National University staged an anti-"government" rally and demonstration to protest against the "election to the National Conference for Unification," a tool for long-term office of the Pak junta, and in response to this demonstration, about 800 students of Rihwa Women's University on May 9 staged a rally for several hours on the campus, to express opposition to the "election" and demand the release of arrested students.

**May 17:**

More than 150 students of "Hanguk Theological College" in Seoul held an anti-"government" meeting, opposing the "election to the National Conference for Unification."

The students made public a six-point declaration demanding campus democracy and abolition of the fascist "*yusin* system."

After the meeting they staged a sit-in struggle denouncing the puppets' "election."

**June 1:**

More than 150 students of the agricultural college of Seoul National University held a campus demonstration to oppose the Pak "regime."

Then about 150 students marched for over an hour, forming scrimmages.

**June 22:**

A big anti-"government" rally was held at Seoul National University and a manifesto calling for an anti-"government" meeting in Sejongro Street, Seoul, was issued.

**June 26:**

Many Christians and aged workers gathered at a rally more than 4,000 in all.

**June 30:**

Over 2,000 students of Chonnam University held an anti-"government" rally on the campus and staged a sit-in demonstration. On that day, they took to the streets and tried to hold a rally in a park in Kwangju City, together with citizens.

**Sep. 13**

More than 1,000 students of Seoul National University staged a campus demonstration, shouting "Down with the Pak regime!" and "Down with the *yusin* system!" and issued a "Democratic Declaration on the Present Situation," in which they called on all the universities to boycott classes from Oct. 16 and proposed to hold a "meeting of all citizens and students in order to abolish the *yusin* dictatorship" at Sejongro Street, in front of the Capitol Hill in downtown Seoul on the evening of Oct. 17.

They also shouted slogans such as "Probe the apartment allotment scandal" and "Expose the sex scandal involving legislators."

The students took up the reunification problem in the beginning of the declaration issued on the day. **(See full text of the declaration.)**

**Sep. 14:**

Over 2,000 students of Koryo University gathered at the auditorium inside the university and held an anti-"government" meeting at which a "1978 People's Declaration" was adopted.

After the meeting around 1,000 students staged a campus demonstration.

**Oct. 6:**

Around 500 students of Sukmyong Women's University in Seoul held an anti-"government" campus rally and demanded Pak's resignation.

The students scattered leaflets urging Pak's ouster in the afternoon and staged a sit-in for two hours in front of the main building of the university.

**Nov. 7:**

Over 3,000 students of Kyongbuk National University in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, temporarily occupied Taegu Railway Station, the Citizens' Hall and police boxes as they staged a street demonstration. The students marched in a scrum-like formation, shouting anti-"government" slogans such as "Pak Jung Hi regime, step down" and "Down with the *yusin* constitution."

Then, the demonstrators held a rally in front of the Citizens' Hall.

At the rally the students issued a "natnal salvation declaration."

# Oct. 17 National Declaration

*South Korean dissident leaders, including former "president" Yun Bo Son made public on Oct. 13 the "Oct. 17, 1978, National Declaration" signed by 420 prominent figures, which denounced the six-year-long "yusin" dictatorship by the Pak Jung Hi military junta.*

*The full text follows:*

As we mark painfully the sixth anniversary of the enforcement of the *yusin* constitution proclaimed on Oct. 17, 1972, which abuses the national desire for "peaceful unification," we, in the name of the entire nation, strongly demand the following:

The *yusin* constitution is nothing but a legal apparatus intended to keep permanently in office the present anti-national, undemocratic and non-popular "regime". So, it should be abolished. The present "regime" ought to resign, for it has since deceived, suppressed and exploited the people under the *yusin* constitution.

The "Republic of Korea" was founded on Aug. 15, 1948 with the backing of the United Nations, a symbol of liberal democracy and peace. The national policy of the "ROK" lies in liberal democracy. This ideal underlies the great spirit of the March 1 popular uprising and the spirit of the April 19 revolution. The Pak "regime's" denial of this national ideal six years ago resulted in the *yusin* system and a decisive reversal of national history, which is throwing our land into darkness. The democratic constitutional government has been thoroughly destroyed since unconstitutional martial law was proclaimed on Oct. 17, 1972 and by a series of emergency decrees. As a necessary result of forcible exclusion of the people from politics, injustice, corruption and degeneration of the privileged have reached their peaks. The present "regime", antagonizing the people, is widening distrust between the "government" and the people and also among various strata of the people. With national harmony lost, human rights and morals have been denied. The "regime" has thrown this country into complete isolation from the world community of nations, because of its bid to increase tension and stay in office.

Consequently, our country is faced with a danger of collapse in all fields of politics, economy, morals, culture and living. Held responsible for this state should be the Pak "regime" in a position to exercise all powers at will and the *yusin* constitution which legally empowers the "regime" to do so. From this point of view, we here reaffirm our duty to lay bare the true nature of the *yusin* constitution which has served to repress and plunder the people for the past six years, and to win a democratic constitution and restore democracy.

## I. THERE IS NO CONSTITUTION IN OUR COUNTRY.

**1. The *yusin* constitution is invalid because of the lack of due legal procedures for its enactment.**

Martial law declared on Oct. 17, 1972 was unconstitutional and illegal. Contradicting his own "statement calling for respect for and defense of the national constitution" issued in 1971, Pak Jung Hi disbanded the "parliament" without taking any constitutional and legal procedures. With a "national referendum" forcibly taken under martial law, the *yusin* constitution was enacted. So, we insist that the *yusin* constitution is invalid in the light of its enactment procedures, as it was instituted by unconstitutionally amending the then existing "constitution".

A clause in the annex to the *yusin* constitution—"None shall be allowed to file a suit or lodge a complaint against the procedures for the enactment of this constitution"—self-exposes the fact that it did not follow legal procedures for its enforcement.

Such being the case, neither the "government" nor the exercise of judicial power based on the *yusin* constitution can be validated at all. Consequently, there does not exist any constitution in our country at present.

**2. The *yusin* constitution is the scripture of dictatorship.**

The *yusin* constitution denies the three principles of a democratic constitution—sovereignty of the people; respect for fundamental rights; and separation of the three powers. It is the scripture of dictatorship which serves to institutionalize Pak Jung Hi's permanent totalitarian rule under the cloak of what they call "presidential leadership."

The constitution provides that although sovereignty resides in the people, it shall be exercised by "representatives" or "referendum". But, the representatives consist only of those acting upon the direction of the "president", and the "state" has been made an appendage to himself (Article 1).

The "president" recommended without debate and elected without a competitor by the so-called National Conference for Unification can never be one for the people. The "president" is empowered to issue "emergency decrees" which can suspend even the "constitution" itself. This is a denial of fundamental rights of the people and an unmistakable betrayal of the undemocratic nature (Article 53). Absolute powers, not restrained by legislative and judicial controls, of the "president"—the emergency power represents itself as his "authoritarian power".

Articles 35 to 42 of the *yusin* constitution bar a peaceful transfer of "government" and institutionalize the permanent office of the present "government." We can never permit such a thing, as it is contrary to the national policy of the "ROK".

**Ex-"president" Yun Bo Son**

**Quaker Ham Sok Hon**

While plausibly providing that the fundamental rights of the people shall be ensured, the *yusin* constitution adds that they may be restricted if necessary. So, it prevents the people from exercising their fundamental rights, or otherwise deprives them of these rights. In fact, with a reservation "on the basis of law," the constitution empowers the "government": to arrest, detain, investigate, interrogate and punish any person at random (Article 10); to restrict freedom of residence and occupation (Articles 12 and 13); to violate the secrecy of correspondence (Article 15); and to restrain freedom of the press, publication, assembly and association.

By preventing workers from exercising their rights of association, collective bargaining and collective action (Article 29), the *yusin* constitution enables the traitorous and anti-popular comprador *zaibatsu* to exploit south Korean workers at will.

After all, the people are completely denied their fundamental rights to life and freedom.

In addition, the *yusin* constitution has converted both legislature and judicature into servants for the totalitarian power.

The inviolable independence of "legislature" is lost, as the "president" is empowered without any restriction by the constitution to dissolve it any time (Article 59). The "legislature" can no longer represent the people, as the constitution provides that one-third of the lawmakers shall be appointed by the "president" (Article 76).

By empowering the "president" to appoint the bench without legislative approval (Article 103), the constitution also converts the judicature, the last fortress to defend democracy and human rights, into a government servant.

Liberal democracy, the "founding" ideal and "national policy" of the "ROK", has been denied, as the democratic forces of various strata of the people are institutionally barred from participation in politics. What is more, depriving the people of the right to demand a constitutional revision, the Pak "regime" directly confronts the people.

**3. The *yusin* constitution is betrayal to the nation.**

Right after the publication of the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement, the Pak "regime" declared martial law on Oct. 17 that year. He insisted that the *yusin* constitution was instituted so as to promote the independent and peaceful unification of the country, because the constitution of the Third Republic was a product during the period of the East-West "cold war" when a north-south dialogue was inconceivable.

In contravention of the commitment, military tension and north-south confrontation have been increased all the more, with the result that priority is given to "security" rather than to "national unification". The Pak "regime" is trying to veil its character antagonistic to the unification, the nation and democracy, in the name of "security".

## II. LET'S WIN A DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION!

The Pak "regime" is now on the defensive, confronting the strenuous struggles of broader democratic forces rising up at home and abroad in defiance of terror and suppression.

National aspirations for eased tension and peace have been strengthened so much that the south Korean people can see through the remnants of Japanese imperialism which are not willing to arrange a condition favourable for unification, merely paying lip service to it, and that they do not permit any longer a flunkyist group bent on relying on Japan to solve domestic problems.

The fervent desire of the people for democracy is burning, so they are firmly determined to put an end to Pak "regime's" repressive rule.

Declaring to the world that we will continue fighting for a democratic constitution, in the true sense of the words, with conviction, insight and enthusiasm, we hereby call upon the people to join the democratic front dedicated to this cause and march forward in concert to win a democratic constitution.

Oct. 17, 1978

# White Paper on South Korean Economy (1)

## —Released by C.C. of RPR— (Gist)

**The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on November 4 published a white paper on the south Korean economy anatomizing the ever more rapidly growing dependence and lopsidedness of the south Korean economy and uncovering the economic bankruptcy and deplorable impoverishment of the people there, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."**

**Follows a gist of the white paper:**

☆ ☆

The fictitious myth about "a high-rate growth of the south Korean economy" and "miracles on the banks of the River Han-gang" is now widely afloat.

If there is any "high-rate growth" in the south Korean economy, it is a high-rate growth of dependence, lopsidedness and militarisation.

The economic phenomenon experienced by our people in south Korea is a dependent, lopsided and military retrogression utterly inconsistent with the independent, balanced and peaceful trend; it is not an economic boom or a people's welfare, but a vicious cycle of economic chaos and worsening poverty of the people.

## 1. Dependent, Lopsided Nature

The flowery blueprints of the Pak "regime" dubbed "industrialisation with inducement of foreign capital" and "growth of income through the promotion of export" are a fiction full of lies and a schema of treachery.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the great Juche idea, taught:

"The 'independence,' 'self-support' and 'modernization' advertised by the south Korean authorities are nothing but pretexts for legalizing their treacheries against the nation in ushering in outside forces and selling the country. It is as foolish as intending to rear a sheep under the care of a wolf to intend to achieve sovereignty and independence while leaving the country at the disposal of foreign imperialism and build an independent economy or modernize the country by relying upon foreign monopoly capital."

The ridiculous sophism of building the national economy by inducing foreign capital is not a brainchild of "Chongwadae." The "modernization" conception of the treacherous and reactionary Pak "regime" is an exact reproduction of the doctrine of neo-colonial economic aggression of the U.S. monopoly capital floundering in a dollar crisis and the Japanese monopoly capital seeking the formation of its economic sphere.

The sham modernization and sham self-support are the "eatgafeather-and-all" economic strategy of the United States designed to squeeze fabulous colonial super profits on the one hand and impose upon the local people the burden of colonial administrative expenses and overseas military spendings on the other and the "beat-on-the-back-and-caress-the-chin" economic strategy of Japan designed to make a breakthrough in overseas expansion and secure excretory sites for their surplus capital and old equipment by maximizing the export of capital and fattening the comprador economy.

The perpendicular serial systems of the U.S. and Japanese aggressive forces and home reactionaries put spurs to the militarization of economy. Now an adventurous economic strategy of U.S.-Japan military complex for increasing the military potential of the south Korean economy and transferring the secret war industry to the spot is being stepped up at feverish pace.

### 1) Inducement of Foreign Capital

The policy of foreign capital inducement is the aspect where the treacherous and reactionary nature of "modernization" finds most concentric manifestation in its process.

The land and market have been left open and all resources and manpower offered for the foreign monopoly capital and all the conditions for investment, preferentialism and extraterritoriality ensured for the free intrusion of the foreign capital and its unlimited accumlation of fortunes.

The confirmed amount of foreign capital in the period from 1959 to 1977 was 14, 924 million dollars, of which financial loans 6,026 million dollars, commercial loans 7,873 million dollars and direct investments 1,025 million dollars.

The dependent, limping and lopsided nature of the deep-rooted colonial economic structure, a leftover of the Japanese imperialist rule, has been further deepened after the August 15 liberation under the "aid" policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. "aid" to south Korea is by no means an aid in its original meaning. In essence, it is a form of the export of capital and part of the overseas military expenditure serving as an important means of aggression and plunder.

The confirmed amount of U.S. capital induced between 1959 and 1977, including the financial loans, ran to 4,209.4 million dollars to hold the first place in the regional ranking of the introduction of foreign capital and 28 per cent in its percentage.

The Japanese capital induced in the same period amounted to 3,179.7 million dollars to be second to none but the United States hold 21 per cent of the total amount of the induced foreign capital. Its percentage has rapidly increased of late.

When the funds from international banking organs actually under the control of the United States or Japan such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank are included, the U.S. and Japanese capital accounts for 65,9 per cent of the total amount of the foreign capital brought into south Korea.

The inducement of a huge amount of U.S. "aid" and over 14,900 million dollars of foreign capital over the last 20 years on top of it have left the south Korean economy fatally poisoned with foreign capital.

By the end of 1977 the balance of the foreign debts from the introduction of loans stood at 8,108 million dollars.

This means over 1,000 dollars of foreign debt per five-member family of south Korea.

The amount of the principal and interest to be compensated for the foreign loans will hit the high of 10,028 million dollars in the period from 1977 to 1981—5,719 million dollars in principal and 4,309 million dollars in interest.

The introduction of 12,422 million dollars of foreign capital including 11,797 million dollars of loans is planned for the period from 1977 to 1981. But, not much will be left to make investment or balance the international payments when an annual average of 2,000 million dollars are put aside for the compensation of principal and interest in the period.

The amount of the profits remitted home, excluding the local reinvestments, out of the profits reaped by the enterprises operated with foreign investments in south Korea in the 15 years from 1962 to the end of June 1977 reached 173.2 million dollars.

The proportion of the remittance of profits to investments was 18.3 per cent in 1972, 44.1 per cent in 1976 and 97.8 per cent in the first six months of 1977.

Foreign countries being the source of funds for investment, not only the enterprises built with direct investments of foreigners, but those built with loans cannot but rely on foreign countries for equipment, technology, raw materials and even market. To take the dependence on import in raw materials for example, their proportion in the total imports accounts for over 50 per cent in the 1970's.

The U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital has not only seized the lifeline of the south Korean economy but also grabbed the right to management of industry and enterprises and pokes its noses even into the economic planning and budget drafting by the "government"

With the massive intrusion of foreign capital, the U.S. and Japanese in particular, the dependence and lopsidedness of the south Korean economy are becoming more pronounced and the process contradictory to industrialization and self-support is being accelerated at reckless speed. This is the answer to the sophism of "Chongwadae" about the "industrialization with the inducement of foreign capital."

### 2) Doctrine of Export-Driven State Buildup

The main purport of the doctrine of "buildup of the state on the basis of export" is that an "independent economy" could be built and the problem of people's living be solved, if only export was augmented. But neither the economic "self-support" nor the solution of the problem of people's living is what Pak Jung Hi and Co. actually seek in their orientation of all industries to export and their "export first policy."

In the economic structure geared to a trade based on colonial processing as in south Korea, the meaning of export must be re-analysed and reassessed to suit the actual reality.

First of all, one should take a serious view of the fact that export itself depends on foreign capital.

The foreign enterprises which have made their way into south Korea widely adopt export based on bonded processing, a form of trade in goods processed with hired labour in which the installations, raw materials, etc. are shipped in free of customs duties and the goods made with low-wage labour are re-exported. The proportion of bonded processing in export rose from 15.5 per cent in 1967 to 21.7 per cent in 1975.

87.9 per cent of the equipment and 84 per cent of the machines operated by export industries are foreign made; especially the Japan-made equipment and machines occupy respectively 51.4 per cent and 69.1 per cent.

The export goods bearing "made in Korea" labels are, in fact, products of the enterprises of foreign capital which has made its way into south Korea.

The growth of import outdistancing and surpassing export has mortally wounded the industries for home consumption and ruinously affected the economy as a whole.

Even according to plainly understated figures released by the authorities, the rate of dependence on trade in gross national product jumped from 26.5 per cent in 1966 to 66.1 per cent in 1975, 77.4 per cent in 1976 and 85.2 per cent in 1977. In 1976, the shares of the United States in imports and exports reached 22.4 per cent and 32.3 per cent and those of Japan 35.3 per cent and 23.4 per cent. These figures are graphic indication that the rate of dependence of the south Korean economy on foreign countries, notably on the United States and Japan, is fairly high. The intrusion of Japanese monopoly capital getting into full stride, the proportion of import from Japan is growing very fast. It stands above 50 per cent in 240 items of commodities, which account for 83 per cent of the imports from Japan.

Foreign trade brought heavy splashes of red ink: well over 1,000 million dollars in 1968 and above 2,000 million dollars in 1974. It has the heaviest deficit in trade with Japan: It leapfrogged from 500-600 million dollars in 1968 to a healthy 1,828 million dollars in 1977. Japan reaped a ridiculous sum of foreign currency to the tune of 9,670 million dollars without much difficulty through her trade surplus alone, plus her profits from direct investments, between 1965 and 1977.

As to last year's trade balance, the "financial ministry" statistics recorded 915 million dollars in the black, the "Hanguk Bank" statistics 1,058.3 million dollars in the red and the "Economic Planning Board" statistics 400 million dollars in the red. Thus they sing in different tunes.

South Korean export is a hunger export victimizing the toiling masses and a bleeding export of dumping below the production cost.

The Pak "regime" grants colossal profits to the foreign entreprises and the enterprises of money cliques controlling export industries in the form of exclusive right to induce foreign capital, financial privileges and reduction of taxes.

Between 1972 and 1976 the financial support to the export goods amounted to 90 to 100 *won* per dollar. These privileges have rapidly fattened the comprador businesses and especially helped the integrated corporations build up large fortunes.

It is bureaucratic and comprador businesses that get corpulent and the national industry that goes to bankruptcy and ruin through export and it is the working people who are impoverished through it. This is the treacherous and class nature of the doctrine of "buildup of the state on the basis of export."

### 3) U.S. and Japanese Multinational Corporations

The so-called multinational corporation is the main form of international monopoly and the chief driving force of modern imperialism and neocolonialism at present.

The Pak "regime" cleared away all the obstacles in the way of the inducement of multinational corporations, allowing the proportion of foreigners' direct investment up to 100 per cent from 1970.

So the multinational corporations of the U.S. origin which began their inroad in south Korea from the end of the 1950's and the Japanese style multinational corporations that began their landing from the latter half of the 1960's rapidly expanded their direct investment in south Korea entering the 1970's.

The direct investment of the U.S. capital in south Korea sanctioned by the end of 1975 ran to 161.87 millon dollars in 114 cases, or 17.4 per cent of the total direct investment.

The Japanese style multinational corporations are rapidly increasing their direct investment in south Korea, too.

With a fast growth since 1972, their direct investment outstripped that of the former in 1974 to hold top place in its size.

Their direct investment sanctioned by the end of 1977 hit the high of 663.9 million dollars in 717 cases, or 78.2 per cent of the total in terms of cases and 64.8 per cent in terms of the amount.

What is noteworthy in the direct investment in heavy chemical industry these days is the appearance of the form of joint investment for bringing into shape the U.S.-Japan-south Korea perpendicular series.

The joint investment of the U.S., Japan and south Korea is not a horizontal combination on an equal basis, but a perpendicular series in which the U.S. and Japanese monopolies are tied up together with the former at the helm, to subjugate the south Korean comprador capital.

Their child companies in south Korea are U.S. and Japanese companies with a disguised nationality of "the Republic of Korea" and local bases of multinational corporations which are operated at the dictates of their head offices in the interests of their home countries.

The three oil refineries which are advertised as symbols of "the modernisation of south Korea" are not south Korean but U.S. companies, outwardly they are companies of south Korea-U.S. partnership. But, in fact, they are infallibly child companies of U.S. multinational corporations.

The "Taehan Oil Company" is a child company of the Gulf Oil of mellon lineage. The Caltex and Union Oil of Rockefeller lineage completely control the Honam Oil Refinery and the Kyongin Energy, both holding 50 per cent shares.

The Japanese monopoly capital improved the economic constitution of Japan in the 1960's by means of disgorging to south Korea the industries requiring concentration of labour and low-efficient industries which stood in the way of her heavy chemical industrialisation and building of a highly advanced industrial structure. In this course, the outworn equipment of superannuated industries no better than a heap of scrap iron was dumped into south Korea at ridiculously high prices to be used as a means of placing under Japan's control its export-oriented industries processing imported raw materials.

The Japanese multinational corporations keep a tight control on the fibre industry representing 35.4 per cent of the total exports in south Korea.

Nearly all the major fibre companies of south Korea are joint-stock companies with the Japanese side holding the right to their management. They wholly depend upon big Japanese companies for capital, equipment, technique, raw materials, marketing, etc.

What is characteristic of the operation of the multinational corporations is the formation of new-type industrial colonies, a sort of economic concessions, as their overseas production and export bases.

In case of south Korea, such export industrial zones as the "Masan Free Export Zone" and other industrial zones have been offered to multinational corporations as their economic concessions and, furthermore, the whole of south Korea is completely open to foreign enterprises. Notably Japanese companies make a wholesale influx into these industrial zones. 219 of the 252 foreign companies which have entered the industrial zones, or 86.9 per cent, have turned out to be Japanese.

The Japanese firms operating in south Korea sharply increased their volume of business 10.4 times and income 16.2 times between 1966 and 1974. Abusing their monopolistic position, they practice all evils. Since the latter half of 1977, they unilaterally marked up the prices of raw materials by between 20 and 30 per cent in order to shift on to south Korea the trade deficit caused by international monetary crisis and appreciation of yen.

The international monetary crisis itself is a disorder of the international economy resulting from the rampancy of the multinational corporations and it is none other than they which gather the windfall in this disorder.

The serious losses resulting from the appreciation of Japan's yen and the reverse of high-rate growth are forced upon south Korea overtly and covertly by the intrigues of the Japanese style multinaiional corporations.

(To be continued)

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## "Wartime Legislation" and Koreans Here (3)

# Question of Koreans Here Always Related to Japan's Security

**(Continued from the previous issue)**

Hatching plots to pass "emergency legislation" through the Diet, the Japanese authorities are hotly discussing how to send as many "Japan Self-Defence Forces" units as possible to the Korean Peninsula and how to place Korean nationals in Japan under their control in an emergency, if a second Korean war should break out there.

This is not the first destructive plot of the "Japan Self-Defence Forces" against Koreans here but it has been hatching similar plots for 20 years in the past.

### Dates Back to 20 Years

The Defence Training Institute of Japan—which prepared in 1958 a "report on the study of suppression of riots"—said that the question of Koreans here should be regarded as an important question of public peace and order.

Saying that if the purpose in taking military action was to repress riots, the question of Korean nationals here was related to internal and diplomatic affairs, and that serious problems would surely crop up in case of a "contingency," the institute stressed that 600,000 Korean residents here would be a major force to cause an uprising.

The institute, bent on applying "suppression of riot" to items of "guard" of the "Self-Defence Forces," said that files on "organizations on the black list, having connection with foreign ones, radical parties and trade unions" had to be kept in an organized and consistant way.

That the destructive efforts of the "Japan Self-Defence Forces" have reached a dangerous degree is clear from the facts that the "Self-Defence Forces" waged simulated field firing practice, aimed at Korea University, that its agents spied Chongryun and the investigation office of its ground forces plotted to process information on Chongryun with an electronic computer

In addition, the defence training institute prepared in 1960 a "report on the results of joint study" of the "maintenance of public peace and order to cope with spying invasions" in case of a limited war on the Korean Peninsula—the "report" indicated that the institute was plotting to formulate "emergency legislation" to cope with "riots of Koreans here" and "military organizations" of left-wing trade unions and to get it approved by the Diet.

It is worth remembering that "emergency legislation" designed for joint military exercise of the U.S., Japan and "ROK" under the command of the "Self-Defence Forces" in an emergency and repressive action against Koreans here was advanced in the "three-arrow study" which was made between February and June 1962.

The "three-arrow study" was resolutely denounced by people of the world because it indicated that the "Japan Self-Defence Forces" would take part in a new Korean War under the guidance of the U.S. commander of the U.S.-Japan joint headquarters, depending on the development of war and that the Japanese troops would extend its operation area to the DPRK in order to march there.

The "three-arrow study" was made to invent an excuse for railroading through the Diet within two weeks 77 or 78 laws for putting the nation on "war time footing", which were rigged up by the ministries and government offices.

The 8th time of the "three-arrow study" describes concrete repressive efforts including a complete investigation of Chongryun organizations and arrest of persons to be controlled under the "Law on Prevention of Subversive Activities" which a ministerial conference on public peace and order concerned decided to submit to the Diet for approval, on the basis of an analysis of "major elements of situation."

### Legal Status of Chongryun Must Be Ensured

The Japanese authorities committed criminal acts including the "three-arrow study" so as to place Korean nationals here under their control.

Among them, we must consider the fact that the "Japan Self-Defence Forces" and other security authorities have already begun to take repressive steps gradually against Koreans here which they intend to take in case of "contingency."

As a matter of fact, a large number of spies and agentsprovocateurs are employed against Chongryun and Korean residents in Japan by the security authorities, including agents of the "Self-Defence Forces," who were recorded with an electronic computer the results of their illegal investigation of Koreans here in order to establish a system of mobilization to repress Koreans in an emergency.

The Japanese authorities, taking hostile policy towards the DPRK and Chongryun, are bent on carrying out afore-mentioned plots to sabotage Chongryun and suppress Korean nationals here in order to realize their aggressive intention to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The Tokyo authorities who are resorting to plots for fascist suppression of Koreans here can gain nothing but strong denunciation from Koreans and the world public.

It doesn't stand to reason that the Japanese authorities repress Chongryun and Koreans here who enjoy the full support of people the world over because Chongryun and Koreans are contributing toward promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, defending their democratic and national rights, and toward consolidating friendship between Korea and Japan, maintaining the principle of non-interference in Japanese internal affairs, according to the peaceful foreign policy of the DPRK.

Chongryun and Korean nationals here will launch a more vigorous campaign, demanding that the Japanese authorities discontinue their repressive efforts at once, ensure legal status for Chongryun, remove Chongryun from the list of organizations controlled under the "Law on the Prevention of Subversive Activities" and control the illegal acts against Chongryun of Japanese right-wingers and the "international anti-communist league" and take steps to prevent their recurrence.

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## *Road to Korean Reunification* (1)

# Korea Must Be Reunified

### Character, Essence Of Korean Union

Washington, Tokyo and Seoul are wedded to distort the essence of Korea's reunification in order to create "two Koreas," talking volubly about "simultaneous UN membership of East and West Germany."

The subsidized press is bent on misleading the world public to place the question of Korea and that of Germany in the same boat though they are fundamentally different in character from each other.

Not small number of countries divided as a result of the Second World War are different from each other in the causes and historical background of division.

The division of Korea, opposed to the will of the people, was artificially produced by the policy towards Asia of the U.S. which is occupying south Korea.

The character and essence of the Korean question are determined by the afore-mentioned affairs.

President Kim Il Sung has this to say:

"The Korean question is of fundamentally different character from the question of a country that was divided as a consequence of an aggressive war it had waged and lost. Our country neither was a party to the war of aggression nor is a defeated nation."

Historically Korea has never taken part in any aggressive war for the purpose of occupying and ruling other countries nor is it a defeated country in World War Ⅱ.

The Korean people, suffering all sorts of miseries under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, is a resourceful people who won the independence of the country by waging a vigorous national liberation struggle under the banner of the Juche idea.

Germany is a country defeated in the war of aggression which it started unlike Korea which freed itself from the colonial yoke of the Japanese imperialists.

The Korean nation was forcibly divided by the outsiders but the mistaken policy of the then fascist German government is responsible for the division of Germany.

Therefore, the question of Korea must not be settled in the same way as the German question was done nor can Korea be regarded as a defeated country

The Korean question is the internal affair of the Korean nation itself in which no outsiders can interfere. This means that Korea must win national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale after the withdrawal of all alien forces from south Korea.

### Peace and Security Of Asia

Korean reunification must be realized not only because of the nature of the Korean question itself but also for the purpose of clearing away the root cause of tension and of the danger of a new war in Korea and for the purpose of maintaining peace in the world and particularly in Asia.

As for the German question, its neighboring countries also hope that Germany remains divided into east and west.

The neighboring countries which have been twice damaged by the fascist Germany in two world wars, stubbornly repudiate a reunified Germany which may become a military state again in the center of Europe.

As for the Korean question, the world's people and particularly the Asian people are looking forward to seeing Korea reunified as they know that a reunified Korea will ensure the peace and security of the Far East.

Owing to the division, Korea is in a state of constant military confrontation between north and south with the Military Demarcation Line as the borderline, and, what is more, nuclear weapons are deployed in the area south of the Demarcation Line.

There is a fear that a local war may become a general war and a nuclear war if a local war should break out on the Korean Peninsula owing to the aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi junta. There is a danger of a third world war in Korea.

Therefore, Korea's reunification should be accomplished as early as possible so as to get rid of the causes threatening the peace of Asia and of the world.

If Korea is reunified, it will never become a menace to any other countries.

Korean reunification is not only for the interests of the Korean people but also for the interests of the world's people, particularly the Asian people.

### Everything for Korean People

Korea's reunification is posed as the most urgent question of the Korean people when the splittists at home and abroad are resorting to all sorts of tricks and plots to create "two Koreas".

The U.S. is making desperate efforts to bring into reality its "two Koreas" policy, its basic strategy towards Korea.

The U.S. is seeking to continue to occupy and rule south Korea by fabricating "two Koreas", while the Japanese authorities, following the aggressive policy of the U.S., are trying to regain their old position as colonial rulers.

The Pak Jung Hi junta is leaving no stones unturned to freeze the present division in order to guarantee its "prosperity" and realize their dirty ambition for continued stay in power.

The splittists are also inventing all conceivable plots including "simultaneous UN membership," "cross recognition" and a "three-power conference" in order to get "two Koreas" recognized internationally.

This situation makes the Korean people stand at a crossroads of one Korea and "two Koreas."

The Korean people should take much more account of the idea of national unity for reunification, regardless of the difference in ideology, ideal and system between the north and the south.

The July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement stipulates that the Korean people should promote great national unity, transcending differences of ideology, ideal and system. The DPRK frequently made proposals to the Seoul side that the dialogue be held for reunification and national unity, first of all, be accomplished as a transitional stage to complete reunification.

The splittists must not be allowed to create "two Koreas", and Korea must not be left divided.

**(To be continued)**

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